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SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR TEACHERS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE 1966-1967 SCHOOL YEAR.

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AS PART OF A CONTINUING STUDY BY THE RECRUITMENT COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN VOCATIONAL ASSOCIATION AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION DIVISION, DATA WERE COLLECTED BY QUESTIONNAIRES FROM HEAD STATE SUPERVISORS IN 49 STATES AND TEACHER EDUCATORS IN 76 INSTITUTIONS ON THE 1966-67 SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE TEACHERS. THE EXTENT OF THE SHORTAGE OF TEACHERS WAS INDICATED BY 232 UNFILLED POSITIONS AND 242 TEACHERS EMPLOYED WITH EMERGENCY OR TEMPORARY CERTIFICATES. OF 10,221 POSITIONS AVAILABLE, 1,104 WERE REPLACEMENTS AND 232 WERE NEW. IN 1967-68, 117 DEPARTMENTS WERE UNABLE TO OPERATE BECAUSE OF THE TEACHER SHORTAGE. AS A 3-YEAR TREND, THERE WAS A SLIGHT DECLINE IN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF POSITIONS, A STEADY INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF REPLACEMENTS NEEDED, AND AN INCREASE IN THE SHORTAGE. AN ESTIMATED 10 PERCENT INCREASE IN POSITIONS BY 1970 WAS LOWER THAN THAT PREDICTED IN THE PREVIOUS YEARS. OF 1,233 NEWLY-QUALIFIED TEACHERS, ONLY 60.2 PERCENT ENTERED VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE TEACHING, THE LOWEST PERCENTAGE IN 3 YEARS. OF THE 1,336 OPEN TEACHING POSITIONS, 56 PERCENT WERE FILLED BY NEW GRADUATES. AN INCREASING NUMBER OF TEACHING POSITIONS INVOLVED NEW PROGRAMS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE. ABOUT ONE-FOURTH OF ALL TEACHERS WERE TEACHING AT LEAST ONE CLASS AND EIGHT PERCENT WERE TEACHING FULL-TIME IN NEW PROGRAMS. NEARLY 70 PERCENT WERE OFFERING BOTH HIGH SCHOOL AND OUT-OF-SCHOOL CLASSES, AND NEARLY ONE-FOURTH WERE TEACHING IN MULTIPLE-TEACHER DEPARTMENTS. (JM)

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SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR TEACHERS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE 1966-1967 SCHOOL YEAR

A Staff Study by Ralph J. Woodin

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SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR TEACHERS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE 1966-67 SCHOOL YEAR

Introduction

This is the third annual report on the supply and demand of teachers of vocational agriculture. Previous reports have been made for the 1964-1965 and the 1965-1966 school years.

The need for this information became evident as the profession began planning a recruitment program, as a means of meeting the shortage of teaching personnel. In 1965 a committee was appointed by the Agricultural Education Division of the American Vocational Association to plan a nationwide program of recruitment. Being unable to locate comprehensive and timely information on teacher supply and demand in this field, the writer was asked to undertake the first of these surveys. This year's study is basically a continuation of those of the previous years, but with the change that the information was collected as of August 1, while in previous years the information had been collected as of October 15. The Committee believed that an August survey would be more timely and useful.

Purposes

The specific purposes of this study were as follows:

1. To determine the number of graduates in agricultural education in the United States who were qualified for teaching during the 1966-67 school year.
2. To determine the number of graduates entering various positions.
3. To determine the number of vocational agriculture teaching positions requiring replacements during the 1966-67 school year.
4. To determine the number of teachers teaching with emergency or temporary certificates.
5. To determine the types of positions in teaching vocational agriculture including those involving new types of programs.
6. To secure an estimate of the number of teachers of vocational agriculture which would be required by the year 1970.

Procedures Used in the Study

Head state supervisors and teacher educators supplied all of the information used in the study. Each state supervisor of vocational agriculture received a questionnaire regarding teaching positions in his state as of August 1, 1967. A copy of this questionnaire is included in the Appendix. This inquiry requested three general types of information regarding teacher supply. The first type concerned the number of teaching positions existing in the state. Additional items requested the number of replacements needed and the number of new and additional positions which had developed. The second type of inquiry asked for an estimate of the number of teachers needed in the state by 1970. A third type of question dealt with the various responsibilities of vocational agriculture teachers within the state; for example, supervisors were asked for the number of teachers who taught young and adult farmer classes only, high school classes only and those who taught in multiple teacher-departments.

Replies were received from state supervisors in each of the 50 states excepting Alaska. The data were then tabulated and certain comparisons made with the two earlier studies.

Information on the number of graduates qualified for teaching was secured from department chairmen of all colleges and universities preparing teachers of vocational agriculture. Replies were received from the 76 institutions currently engaged in preparing such teachers. The respondents were asked to indicate the total number of graduates which their institutions prepared from June 30, 1966 to July 1, 1967. They also indicated the number of graduates entering vocational agriculture teaching as well as other first occupations upon graduation.

MAJOR FINDINGS

The extent of the shortage of teachers of vocational agriculture in 1967 is shown in Table 1. According to state supervisors, 232 teachers were needed August 1, but were unavailable. This information was collected one month after most new positions would have been filled and would have represented enough time to have found teachers had they been available.

TABLE 1

NUMBERS OF TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1967

Item	Number	Percent
Total positions as of 6/30/67	10,221	
Replacements required during 1966-67 school year	1,104	10.8
New positions added during 1966-67 school year	232	2.3
Teachers needed but unavailable 8/1/67	232	2.3
Teachers with temporary or emergency certificates	242	2.4
Departments which will not operate in 1967-68 because of the teacher shortage	117	1.1
Estimated number of teaching positions by 1970	11,246	110.0

Another indication of the shortage is that 242 teachers were employed up to August 1, 1967 who held temporary or emergency certificates.

Perhaps the most serious effect of the shortage was that 117 departments over the nation were closed because of the teacher shortage.

The total number of positions in teaching held steady at 10,221 compared to 10,325 for the previous year, and the 1,104 replacements represented a "turnover" of 10.8 percent as compared to 10.4 percent for the previous year. Indicating that the situation may be even worse in the future was the prediction of a further increase in the number of teaching positions by 1970.

Teaching Positions in 1965, 1966, 1967

Since three years of the survey had been completed, it was possible to make some comparisons over this period. It should be noted that there has been a slight decline in the total number of positions, but a steady increase in the number of replacements needed each year. From 1965 to 1967 the number of replacements for about the same number of positions increased about 10% resulting from a higher turnover of teachers. Another important trend is that the number of teachers needed but not available increased from 120 in 1965 to 232 in 1967.

TABLE 2

A THREE-YEAR COMPARISON OF TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES

Item	1965	1966	1967
Total positions	10,378	10,325	10,221
Replacements required during the year	1,003	1,077	1,104
New positions added during year	N.A.	265	232
Teachers needed but not available	120	162	232
Teachers with temporary or emergency certificates	N.A.	252	242
Estimated number of teaching positions by 1970	12,888	11,257	11,246

The number of teaching positions which supervisors believed would become available in their state by 1970 decreased as the year 1970 approached. Supervisors revised their estimate of expansion downward by about 10% since the question was first asked in 1965.

Placement of Agricultural Education Graduates

Only about 60% of the agricultural education graduates who were qualified for teaching vocational agriculture entered the profession in 1967. As had been the situation for the past decade, agricultural education graduates had a wide choice of opportunities. These competing careers included attending graduate school, entering the armed forces, teaching other subjects, working in farm sales, service or supply and farming.

TABLE 3

FIRST OCCUPATIONS OF 1966-67 GRADUATES OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Occupation	Number	Percent
Teaching Vocational Agriculture	742	60.2
Graduate Work	154	12.4
Other Work	88	7.2
In Armed Forces	68	5.5
Teaching Other Subjects	101	8.2
Farm Sales, Service or Supply	39	3.2
Farming	41	3.3
Total	1,233	100.0

It is interesting to note that not one of these competing occupations was responsible for the employment of over 12.4% of the graduates, but that in total they employed 40% of those available for teaching. Had all of the graduates entered teaching, there would have been a surplus of about one thousand over those needed to fill the positions available this year. More attractive salaries and better facilities may be a partial answer to the problem of competition from other occupations.

While some of these graduates starting in positions other than teaching may not have been suited to teaching and should have been guided out, it would appear that additional efforts should be made to attract a larger number of graduates into the classroom.

The percentage of graduates entering the teaching profession during the past three years have been trending downward as shown in Table 4. On the other hand, the numbers entering graduate work and teaching other subjects have risen during this period.

TABLE 4

PERCENTAGES OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION GRADUATES

ENTERING VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS

Occupation	1965	1966	1967
Teaching Vocational Agriculture	64.6	61.4	60.2
Graduate Work	9.2	10.0	12.4
Other Work	4.7	8.2	7.2
In Armed Forces	6.7	7.0	5.5
Teaching Other Subjects	6.2	5.4	8.2
Farm Sales, Service or Supply	5.6	5.4	3.2
Farming	3.0	2.6	3.3

Trends in Sources of Replacements

Table 5 shows the balance between number of teachers prepared and the number of teachers entering the profession over the past three-year period. In calculating the number of teachers of vocational agriculture needed, it was assumed that this number included those replacements which were employed during the year plus those teachers "still needed but not available." The number of qualified agricultural graduates represents the total number reported by the training institutions.

TABLE 5

TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE FILLED BY QUALIFIED GRADUATES OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Item	1965	1966	1967
*Number of teachers of vocational agriculture needed	1,123	1,239	1,336
Total number of qualified agricultural education graduates	1,038	1,151	1,233
Number of currently qualified agricultural education graduates entering vocational agriculture teaching	671	706	742
Percent of needed positions filled by currently qualified agricultural education graduates	60%	57%	56%

*Need includes replacements required plus teachers needed but not available.

The percent of "Needed Positions" filled by qualified agricultural education graduates is an important consideration to the agricultural education profession. It should be noted that the percent of positions filled by qualified graduates has decreased each year since 1965. This percent of decrease shows a downward trend in spite of the fact that a larger number of qualifisd agricultural education graduates each year enter teaching. Further study is needed as to determine the source of the additional 40 to 44 percent of those entering teaching. It seems likely that many of these have been agricultural education graduates of other years who have re-entered teaching, and thus, provided some of the needed manpower.

Types of Teaching Positions

The types of teaching positions available in vocational agriculture in the United States during the 1966-67 school year is shown in Table 6. This information should be of particular value to teacher educators and others who are acquainting prospective teachers with the type of position that they may expect to enter.

TABLE 6

TYPES OF TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES, AUGUST 15, 1967

Kind of Position	Number	Percent
Total Number of teaching positions	10,221	
Number of full-time positions	9,180	
Number of part-time positions	1,041	
Teachers of both high school and out-of-school classes	7,076	69.5
Teachers of high school classes only	2,948	29.0
Teachers of adult and young farmer classes only	156	1.5
Teachers offering programs other than production agriculture, including agricultural supply, agricultural mechanics, agricultural products (processing), ornamental horticulture, agricultural resources and recreation or forestry:		
Teachers teaching full-time in these new programs	829	8.1
Teachers teaching at least one class in these new programs	2,597	25.4
Teachers in multiple-teacher departments	2,461	24.1

Nearly 70% of teachers taught both high school and out-of-school classes in 1967, and the number of teachers instructing only adults and young farmers represented only 1½ percent of all teachers. Of interest to beginners is the fact that one teacher in four now teaches in a multiple-teacher department. One teacher in four also is teaching at least one class in one of the new agricultural programs such as agricultural supply, agricultural mechanics, ornamental horticulture, recreation and forestry. Only about 8% of all teachers, however, were found to be teaching full time in these programs.

Teaching Positions by State and Region

Selected information regarding teaching positions by state and region is shown in Table 7. Considerable variation in terms of number of teachers needed by 1970 is shown in this comparison. The largest number of new positions was reported in the Southern Region where 90 positions became available during the past year. The greatest shortage of teachers occurred in the Central Region and the Southern Region with 85 teachers still needed August 1 in the Central Region, and 84 in the Southern Region.

TABLE 7

TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE
IN THE UNITED STATES BY STATES AND REGIONS, AUGUST, 1967

State	Total Positions 8/1/67	Number of New and Replacement Teachers Employed to 8/1/67	Teachers Still Needed 8/1/67	Total Teachers Needed	Estimated Number of Teachers Needed By 1970	New Positions Added During past Year
North Atlantic Region						
Pennsylvania	283	34	9	43	325	7
New York	275	40	7	47	325	17
West Virginia	103	6	6	12	110	2
Massachusetts	84	5	3	8	88	2
Maryland	64	4	--	4	64	4
New Jersey	47	9	5	14	70	5
Connecticut	37	1	--	1	45	2
Vermont	20	3	1	4	25	3
Maine	19	3	2	5	28	--
Delaware	18	2	1	3	26	1
New Hampshire	9	--	1	1	12	--
Rhode Island	9	--	--	--	15	5
Total for Region	968	107	35	142	1,133	48

TABLE 7 (Continued)

TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

IN THE UNITED STATES BY STATES AND REGIONS, AUGUST, 1967

State	Total Positions 8/1/67	Number of New and Replacement Teachers Employed to 8/1/67	Teachers Still Needed 8/1/67	Total Teachers Needed	Estimated Number of Teachers Needed By 1970	New Positions Added During past Year
Central Region						
Illinois	432	43	8	51	500	1
Ohio	378	36	8	44	412	4
Minnesota	368	54	15	69	410	16
Wisconsin	306	44	5	49	320	6
Indiana	267	27	7	34	275	7
Kentucky	263	26	7	33	275	2
Missouri	247	25	1	26	260	--
Iowa	246	38	5	43	275	3
Michigan	228	40	13	53	250	4
Kansas	191	22	9	31	182	2
Nebraska	117	27	4	31	105	1
North Dakota	72	18	2	20	80	3
South Dakota	66	10	1	11	70	2
Total for Region	3,181	410	85	495	3,414	51
Pacific Region						
California	444	50	10	60	600	10
Washington	152	20	5	25	140	1
Oregon	119	22	4	26	120	9
Colorado	81	9	--	9	104	4
Idaho	70	11	3	14	80	2
Montana	59	9	--	9	65	1

TABLE 7 (Continued)

TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

IN THE UNITED STATES BY STATES AND REGIONS, AUGUST, 1967

State	Total Positions 8/1/67	Number of New and Replacement Teachers Employed to 8/1/67	Teachers Still Needed 8/1/67	Total Teachers Needed	Estimated Number of Teachers Needed By 1970	New Positions Added During past Year
PACIFIC REGION (Continued)						
New Mexico	57	7	2	9	65	6
Utah	56	3	1	4	60	3
Arizona	50	7	1	8	60	4
Wyoming	50	5	1	6	50	--
Hawaii	39	4	1	5	39	--
Nevada	17	2	--	2	21	3
Total for Region	1,194	149	28	177	1,404	43
Southern Region						
Texas	1140	125	15	140	1200	20
North Carolina	608	30	15	45	630	5
Oklahoma	392	40	--	40	385	--
Alabama	389	31	--	31	430	6
Georgia	366	33	3	36	390	--
Virginia	328	28	10	38	370	15
Mississippi	306	31	7	38	300	3
South Carolina	302	25	10	35	325	3
Arkansas	289	26	1	27	300	7
Tennessee	283	29	4	33	300	6
Florida	269	35	19	54	345	20
Louisiana	206	5	--	5	320	5
Puerto Rico	---	--	--	--	---	--
Total for Region	4,878	438	84	532	5,295	90
TOTAL FOR UNITED STATES	10,221	1,104	232	1,336	11,246	232

Agricultural Education Graduates by Regions

The number of qualified graduates by states and regions is shown in Table 8. It should be noted that nearly half of all qualified graduates in agricultural education were produced in the Southern Region which had a total of 568. The next highest number were prepared in the Central Region with 447 The Atlantic Region was the lowest with only 77 qualified graduates, and only 141 were prepared in the Pacific Region.

TABLE 8

EMPLOYMENT OF GRADUATES IN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

BY STATES AND REGIONS 1966-67 SCHOOL YEAR

State	Institutions Reporting	Numbers of Qualified Graduates, 1966-67 School Year			Total Qualifie Graduat
		Teaching Vo-Ag	In Armed Forces	Otherwise Employed	
North Atlantic Region					
Connecticut	University of Connecticut	3	--	1	4
Delaware	University of Delaware	--	1	--	1
Maryland	University of Maryland	2	--	3	5
	Maryland State College	2	--	2	4
Massachusetts	University of Massachusetts	3	--	1	4
New Hampshire	University of New Hampshire	--	1	1	1
New Jersey	Rutgers University	--	--	1	1
New York	Cornell University	21	--	5	26
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania State University	12	1	7	20
Rhode Island	University of Rhode Island	2	--	3	5
Vermont	University of Vermont	2	--	--	2
West Virginia	West Virginia University	2	--	2	4
Total for Region		49	3	26	77

TABLE 8 (Continued)

EMPLOYMENT OF GRADUATES IN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

BY STATES AND REGIONS 1966-67 SCHOOL YEAR

State	Institutions Reporting	Numbers of Qualified Graduates, 1966-67 School Year			Total Qualified Graduates
		Teaching Vo-Ag	In Armed Forces	Otherwise Employed	
	Central Region				
Illinois	Illinois State University	27	1	11	39
	Southern Illinois University	10	2	12	24
	University of Illinois	14	2	10	26
Indiana	Purdue University	18	2	12	32
Iowa	Iowa State University	20	2	8	30
Kansas	Kansas State University	8	1	6	15
Kentucky	University of Kentucky	22	--	4	26
Michigan	Michigan State University	23	3	4	30
Minnesota	University of Minnesota	24	--	12	36
Missouri	University of Missouri	18	2	5	25
Nebraska	University of Nebraska	20	1	6	27
North Dakota	N. Dakota State University	8	--	3	11
Ohio	Ohio State University	36	2	20	58
South Dakota	S. Dakota State University	14	2	1	17
Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin	3	--	2	5
	Wis. State Univ.-River Falls	17	2	9	28
	Wis. State Univ.-Platteville	9	--	9	18
Total for Region		291	22	134	447

TABLE 8 (Continued)

EMPLOYMENT OF GRADUATES IN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

BY STATES AND REGIONS 1966-67 SCHOOL YEAR

State	Institutions Reporting	Numbers of Qualified Graduates, 1966-67 School Year			Total Qualified Graduates
		Teaching Vo-Ag	In Armed Forces	Otherwise Employed	
	Pacific Region				
Arizona	University of Arizona	5	--	4	9
California	California State Polytechnic	18	--	--	18
	University of California	19	1	3	23
Colorado	Colorado State University	11	--	4	15
Idaho	University of Idaho	8	--	2	10
Montana	Montana State University	9	--	5	14
Nevada	University of Nevada	2	--	--	2
New Mexico	New Mexico State University	4	--	4	8
Oregon	Oregon State University	10	--	3	13
Utah	Utah State University	11	1	1	13
Washington	Washington State University	8	1	2	11
Wyoming	University of Wyoming	3	1	1	5
Total for Region		108	4	29	141
	Southern Region				
Alabama	Alabama A & M College	6	--	--	6
	Auburn University	21	4	13	38
	Tuskeegee Institute	3	--	3	6
Arkansas	A. M. & N. College	1	--	2	3
	Arkansas State College	14	--	4	18
	University of Arkansas	7	--	4	11
Florida	Florida A & M University	--	--	4	4
	University of Florida	12	--	9	21
Georgia	Fort Valley State College	3	4	1	8
	University of Georgia	8	--	3	11

TABLE 8 (Continued)

EMPLOYMENT OF GRADUATES IN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

BY STATE AND REGIONS 1966-67 SCHOOL YEAR

State	Institutions Reporting	Numbers of Qualified Graduates, 1966-67 School Year			Total Qualified Graduates
		Teaching Vo-Ag	In Armed Forces	Otherwise Employed	
SOUTHERN REGION (Continued)					
Louisiana	Louisiana State University	5	1	1	7
	Southern Louisiana	2	--	2	4
	University of Southwestern Louisiana	8	1	11	20
Mississippi	Alcorn A & M College	7	--	3	10
	Mississippi State University	21	1	7	29
North Carolina	N. Carolina State University	5	--	3	8
Oklahoma	Oklahoma State University	49	3	20	72
Puerto Rico	University of Puerto Rico	4	1	2	7
South Carolina	Clemson University	6	4	6	16
	S. Carolina State University	3	2	1	6
Tennessee	Tenn. A, & I. State University	--	1	1	2
	University of Tennessee	8	--	3	11
Texas	Texas A & M University	9	4	33	46
	East Texas State University	21	--	23	44
	Prarie View A & M College	3	2	1	6
	Sam Houston College	5	--	29	34
	Southwest Texas State College	4	5	9	18
	Stephen F. Austin State College	4	--	4	8
	Texas College of Arts and Industries	10	4	7	21
	Texas Technological College	20	1	23	44
Virginia	Virginia State College	2	--	2	4
	Virginia Polytechnic Institute	23	1	1	25
Total for Region		294	39	235	568
TOTAL FOR UNITED STATES		742	68	424	1,233

Summary

The shortage of teachers of vocational agriculture which has been apparent in recent years, continued in 1967. A total of 1,104 replacements were employed during the 1966-67 school year, but 232 teachers were still needed on August 1, 1967 and 117 departments were unable to operate in 1967 because of the teacher shortage. The rate of turnover increased to 10.8%. A somewhat smaller number of teachers with temporary or emergency certificates were reported in 1967 with 242 teachers holding these certificates.

A total of 1,233 teachers of vocational agriculture were qualified in 1967, but only 742 or about 60% entered teaching. The percent entering teaching was the lowest in any of the past three years. A total of 12% of those qualified entered graduate work, and 8.2% entered teaching as a teacher of some subject other than vocational agriculture.

Evidence that recruitment efforts may be paying off is shown in the fact that the number of qualified agricultural education graduates increased from 1,038 in 1965 to 1,233 in 1967. This increase, however, was offset by an increase in the number of positions, by an increase in rate of turnover and by a decreasing number of graduates entering teaching.

The types of teaching positions in vocational agriculture in 1967 indicated an increasing number which involved new programs of vocational agriculture. One-fourth of all teachers were teaching at least one class in these new programs and 8% of teachers were full-time teachers in these new programs. Nearly 70% of teachers were offering both high school and out-of-school classes, and nearly 1/4 of all teachers were teaching in multiple-teacher departments.

Summary (Continued)

Supervisors estimated that 11,246 teaching positions would be available by 1970 as compared to the 10,221 in 1967. This increase of approximately 10% is a smaller increase than they predicted in 1965 when they estimated that nearly 13,000 positions would be available by 1970.

This summary suggests that the efforts in recruitment of teachers of vocational agriculture supported by all segments of the profession should be continued, and that the information obtained in this study be used as a guide to recruitment activities. The evidence suggests that even though a concerted effort has been made over the past three years, carefully planned activities will need to be continued before the problem of the teacher shortage is met.

RJW
11/25/67

Return to: Dr. Ralph J. Woodin, Professor
Room 203, Agricultural
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The Ohio State University
2120 Fyffe Road
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By August 1, 1967

SURVEY OF TEACHER SUPPLY AND DEMAND IN VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Name _____ Position _____ State _____

1. Number of teachers of vocational agriculture in your state 7/1/66 to 6/30/67 in terms of full-time equivalents _____

   1.1 Of the above, list number of part-time teachers _____
   1.2 Of the above, list number of full-time teachers _____

2. Number of replacements needed for the above teachers during the past year. _____

3. Number of new and additional positions in teaching vocational agriculture, which became available during the past year. (7/1/66 to 6/30/67) _____

4. Number of newly qualified candidates for teaching vocational agriculture still available (8/1/67) _____

5. Number of vocational agriculture teachers still needed (8/1/67) but not available _____

6. Number of vocational agriculture teachers last year who held emergency or temporary certificates. _____

7. Number of departments which probably will not operate this year because of the teacher shortage. _____

8. Estimated total number of teaching positions in vocational agriculture in full-time equivalents in your state by 1970. _____

9. Of the total number of vocational agriculture teachers in your state this past year, how many teachers:

   9.1 Taught adult and young farmer classes only (taught no high school classes) _____

   9.2 Taught high school classes only (taught no adult or young farmer classes) _____

   9.3 Taught both high school and out-of-school (adult and/or young farmer classes) _____

   9.4 Taught in multiple teacher departments. _____

   9.5 Offered programs other than production agriculture, including agricultural supplies, agricultural mechanics, agricultural products (processing) ornamental horticulture, agricultural resources and recreation or forestry.

   Number of teachers teaching full time in these new programs _____
   Number of teachers teaching at least one class in these new programs _____